

### **REMARKS**

Applicant amends claims 1, 3, 6, and 11, adds new claims 12-15, and cancels claims 2, 4, 5, and 10. Claims 1, 3, 6-9, 11, and 12-15 are currently pending.

The examiner rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0091758 to Singh et al. (Singh) in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/111669 to Rossmann et al. (Rossmann). Amended claim 1 requires that a client computer:

electronically receiv[e] back from the geolocating service geolocation information that was generated by said geolocating service for the unstructured text within the identified client document, wherein the received geolocation information includes one or more spatial identifiers that were identified within the unstructured text within the client document and spatial coordinates corresponding to the one or more identified spatial identifiers.

Neither of the cited references discloses this. Singh describes a map viewing and publishing system in which various kinds of geographical data are uploaded from a client to a map server. The map server adds names and icons corresponding to the uploaded data to a map, while offering a user of the system control of the map's appearance. Singh provides an example of how his map viewing, publishing, and provisioning (MVPP) system works:

[0095] To exemplify map creation, imagine a user who wants to create a map of their town showing streets, highways, parcels, and points of interest. The user obtains the data (for streets, highways, etc.) and uploads it to the system. The user creates a map called "My Town" and assigns the street data to a new layer called "Streets". The user wants streets to appear as black lines with the name of the street on top. Two layer elements are created; one is a black line element for the street, the other, a label element for the street name along the top. The user repeats these steps for highways, parcels, and points of interest.

[0096] The user edits maps using a convenient web-based interface (FIG. 16) to modify attributes, for example, map name and description.

[0097] MVPP displays an image to preview 140 (FIG. 16) a map over-the-web which allows the user to visualize the overall design and structure of the map before provisioning the map to viewers.

...

[0099] The user performs modifications on a map and, when finished, is responsible for republishing the map to commit and view the changes. With MVPP, A user is able to publish a map over-the-web by, for example, clicking a button 142 (FIG. 16) to initiate the publishing process on the system. Publishing is the last stage in the process after the definition of styling and composition and is explicitly initiated by the user.

In other words, Singh's system produces a completed map for publication over the web. Nowhere does Singh mention returning to the client the spatial coordinates corresponding to the one or more identified spatial identifiers that were identified within unstructured text in the client document, as required by the claim.

Rossman is concerned with classifying data within a web page and determining what operations are related to each of the classified data types. For example:

[0045] ... a travel planning web page is received in a user terminal, such as a mobile device described above. The web page can include various data types such as: origin, destination, dates, airline, rental car company, hotel, locations of various airports, hotels, parts of speech (e.g. noun, verb, article, etc.), persons, place, time, date, address, phone number, etc. In addition, the user inputs his personal information, such as name(s) of travelers, payment methods, ages, etc. .... Each instance of a data element is classified as one or more of the types of data at block 604 such as the types of data described above. Next, related operations that may use the types of data identified in the web page are determined at block 606.

...

[0055] Examples of related operations related to a data type "address" can include any of the following:

[0056] save the address into a PIM;

[0057] look up phone number of the address;

[0058] look up a map and/or directions to the address;

...

[0068] In one embodiment, for each data type identified in the current web page, e.g., person, a well-defined chunk of data is extracted from the page. This data is the instance of the data type, and contains the information particular to that data type. For example, if the page contains a data type "person", and if the data type person is defined to contain a name, address and phone number, then the name, address and phone number information is extracted from the displayed web page.

As these passages indicate, Rossmann is concerned with extracting data of various types from web pages in order to be able to use the data in connection with operations that are specific to those data types. None of these operations make any mention of extracting or using coordinates corresponding to spatial identifiers. Nowhere does Rossmann even hint at a providing a client computer that receives back from a server geolocation information extracted from unstructured text within a client document, wherein the geolocation information includes spatial identifiers that were identified within the unstructured text within the client document and spatial coordinates corresponding to the identified spatial identifiers.

In view of the above, Applicant believes that the claim is patentable over the cited references and that the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Please charge the \$405.00 fee for the Request for Continued Examination, the \$60.00 fee for a one month extension of time, and any other fees that may be due, or credit any overpayments to our Deposit Account No. 08-0219, under Order No. 0113744.00123US2 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Respectfully submitted,

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/Oliver Strimpel/  
Oliver Strimpel  
Registration No.: 56,451  
Attorney for Applicant(s)

Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP  
60 State Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02109  
(617) 526-6000 (telephone)  
(617) 526-5000 (facsimile)